

THE FREE TRADER-JOURNAL

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CALENDAR OF ILLINOIS HISTORY.

March 5, 1828—A public dinner was given in Edwardsville to Governor Coles in testimony of their respect for and approbation of his conduct during the last session of the Legislature, at which Henry Starr, Esq., presided.

RESTORING COLOMBIA'S GOOD WILL.

Our unsettled Colombian difficulties now come forward as an added menace in the event of war between the United States and Germany. It is feared that Colombia would prove a hotbed of plots and that the Panama canal would be in serious danger if our strained relations with the southern republic were allowed to remain as they are now.

The original treaty which the president would like to have the senate ratify provided for a payment of \$25,000,000, and the expression of regret for the interruption of cordial relations between our country and Colombia. The opponents of the treaty maintained that it would be undignified and a dangerous precedent for the United States to apologize and pay an indemnity for the Panama revolution that enabled us to get the Canal Zone.

However that may be, it certainly is undignified and a bad precedent for us to do nothing at all about it. Colombia is indignant and feels that she has been wronged. Simply ignoring her claims and letting the matter drift only makes things worse.

Quite aside from dangers that would arise from that section in a war crisis quite aside from consideration of American commerce and industry that are being injured by the attitude of Colombia, it is up to us to settle the matter and to do the fair and square thing towards Colombia. Because the United States is big and powerful is all the more reason for being generous as well as fair to the small sister republic.

POTATOES.

With the harassed public busy looking for the causes or causes of the high cost of foodstuffs, popular wrath is at last being turned against the farmers. The potato situation seems to give some reasons for accusing the producers of conspiring against the consumers.

An economic expert estimates that four-fifths of the present potato supply in the United States is in the hands, not of the speculators or middlemen, but of the farmers. And there is no disposition on the part of the farmers themselves to deny that they are holding onto their crop for all they can get out of it.

Buyers from Cleveland and Cincinnati, going thru the best potato-raising section of Ohio, report that the farmers refuse to sell. They say they expect to get at least \$4 a bushel for their crop, and \$5 a bushel or more for seed potatoes. The same story comes from other states of the middle west.

In "Aroostook County, Me., the mother of potatoes," the farmers are openly rejoicing in the happy turn of fortune that has given them power to exploit the consuming public. One of them, in a letter to a Boston newspaper, remarks:

"The cities are rather sore on us because getting ten times as much for potatoes as it costs to raise them. But everybody's doing it—and Aroostook is certainly making up for the lean years."

Heretofore the farmer has always had the friendly sympathy of the general public. It may be granted that he has the same right to gouge the consumers that city food-manipulators have. But let him not brag of his power and flaunt his monopolistic sales too openly, lest public sympathy turn to envy and animosity. The farmer and the consumer ought to be friends. They need each other.

It is proposed that legislatures of our farming states offer, this year, a "crops of service" to the farmers who get the largest yield of food crops from their land.

It's an excellent suggestion. No means of stimulating the nation's food production should be overlooked. This would be an easy way to vitalize competition. And such a medal would be far more honorable to the recipient than most of the crosses bestowed on the other side of the water as rewards for slaughter and devastation.

Experts from the port of New York in January broke all records. But that was before the new German submarine blockade started. The harbor is now jammed with scores of laden steamers afraid to call. From present indications, the February record will fall far short of last month's \$302,000,000.

STATEMENT.

Statement of assets and liabilities of THE FIRST TRUST COMPANY OF OTTAWA, of Ottawa, Illinois, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1916, as shown by the annual report made by the said bank as a trust company, to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law, and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 31st day of January, 1917:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and due from banks \$22,476.22
Loans secured by mortgages and bonds, being first lien thereon 50,500.00
Total assets \$72,976.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$50,000.00
Undivided profits 5,116.95
Deposits 17,859.27
Total liabilities \$72,976.22

State of Illinois, County of La Salle.

Charles E. Hook, one of the managing officers, and Lorenzo Leland and Oscar Haeblerle, two of the directors of The First Trust Company of Ottawa, Illinois, a corporation of the State of Illinois, being severally duly sworn, each upon his oath states:

That he makes this affidavit for the purpose of complying with the requirements of Sections 9 and 10, of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

That the foregoing report of the said The First Trust Company of Ottawa, Illinois, on December 31st, 1916, and the exhibits accompanying the same are true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has examined the assets and books of the said company for the purpose of making said report.

CHARLES E. HOOK,
LORENZO LELEND,
OSCAR HAEBLERLE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1917.

FLOESSIE E. ALLISON,
Notary Public.

Fire Proof Safe for Sale.

The undersigned, will receive proposals for the purchase and removal of one steel, fireproof safe, formerly used by the County Treasurer and now stored in corridor of second floor of La Salle County Court House.

Said safe is about 60 inches wide and 36 inches deep by 7 feet high outside, with outside and inside doors of heavy construction and fitted up inside with cabinets and file, and complete money chests, operated by time and combination locks, Greenleaf and Sargent make. High grade make all through—Estimated weight 9000 pounds.

Proposals to be made and delivered to the County Clerk on or before noon on March 13, 1917. Sale to be made according to the approval of the board of supervisors. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and accept any proposition that may be deemed of advantage to county.

For further information apply to Jason F. Richardson, Jr., Architect, or to James T. Walsh, Chairman.

COURT HOUSE AND JOINT COMMITTEE.

BIDS FOR PRINTING.

The county of La Salle, by and thru the printing committee of the board of Supervisors of said La Salle county hereby invites bids for printing and furnishing printing supplies, such as may be required by the said county of La Salle for the period of one year from March 15, 1917, to March 15, 1918.

All bids must be made on forms furnished by A. E. Bach, county clerk. All bids must be filed with the county clerk at his office in the court house at Ottawa, Ill., in a sealed envelope, plainly marked as follows: "For Mr. C. C. Kelly, Chairman printing committee. Bids for printing," and must be so filed before 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday, March 15, 1917.

The committee will open and consider the bids at one o'clock p. m. on Thursday, March 15, 1917.

A bond with approved security in the sum of \$2000 will be required. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, also to let the contract for printing for the treasurer and superintendent of schools' offices separately.

No bids will be considered which make any conditions whatever, except as stated in the said forms for bids. Dated at Ottawa, Ill., this 5th day of March, 1917.

C. C. KELLY,
Chairman Printing Committee.

WAR, WINTER, LABOR SHORTAGE COMBINE TO TIE UP COUNTRY'S FREIGHT AND CARS

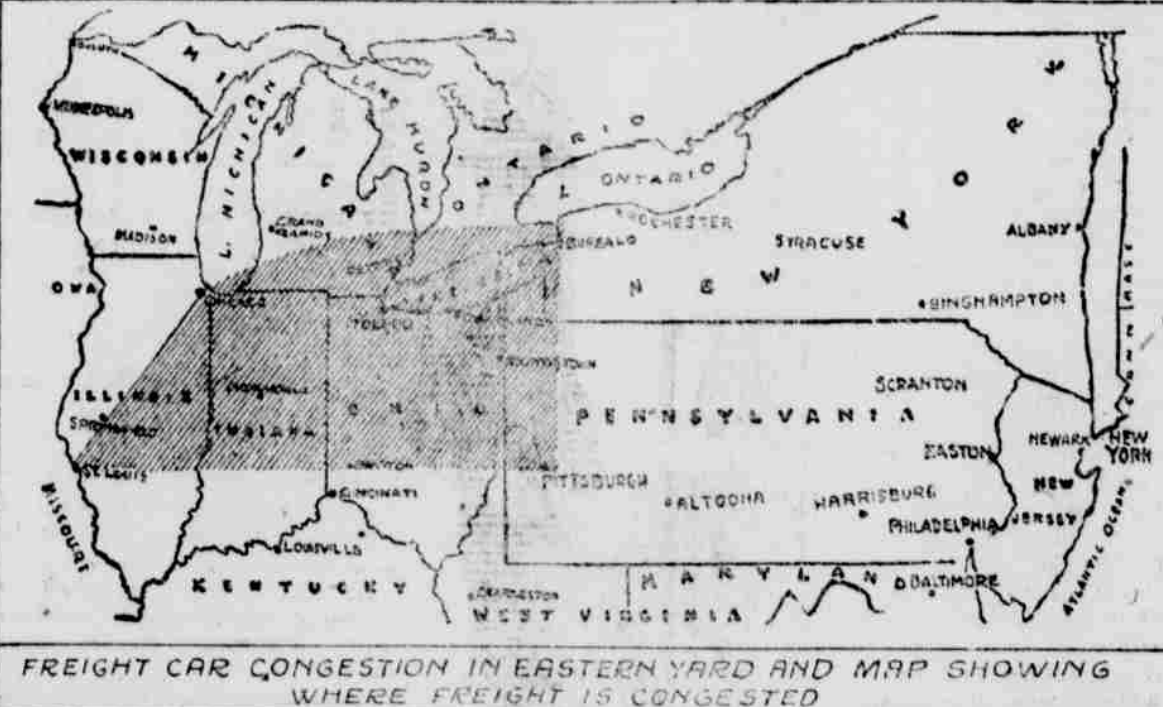


Photo by American Press Association.

The congestion of freight, blamed, at least in part, for the present high prices of food and other commodities, is a nation wide condition, a traffic, industrial and commercial problem such as the country has not faced before. It all began with a sudden inflated manufacturing activity, for which the war was almost solely responsible. This made an unprecedented carrying load for the rail systems and called for the guidance of a freight flood through channels enough different from the ordinary courses to present in itself an enormous problem. The problem, by makeshift measures largely, was on the point of solution when incidental hazards crowded in.

Take the congested area shown in the

map reproduced herewith, for instance. Industrial plants in this area manufacture increased output until many were working night and day. This doubled both incoming and outgoing freight. It also doubled the demand for coal and labor. Under favorable circumstances freight facilities were taxed.

Then came a prolonged cold snap. Two weeks of zero weather benumbed the nerves of the freight system in Chicago. Trains were held up at Buffalo and Black Rock, among the most important of freight connections. At Detroit the river froze and four great freight carrying systems could make the crossing only through a tunnel adequate for one.

Railroading in severe weather calls for more coal, more locomotives and more men. In spite of increased output at the mines there was a coal shortage, for industrial plants were demanding coal and paying the price as never before. The very singleness of their own choked systems made it difficult to get what coal there was, and, railroad men relate, the coal they did receive was poor in quality, which meant less steam. Locomotives were not numerous enough for the emergency and the munitions makers had a corner on the labor market. Thus freight handlers were at a premium and switch points froze. In the picture are shown freight cars tied up in a great railroad yard.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Monday, March 5, 1917.

Chicago market report furnished to the Free Trader-Journal by W. L. Etnyre, member Chicago Board of Trade, Moline Building, Phone 1041. Correspondent Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.
May 1.87 1/4 1.91 3/4 1.87 1/4 1.88 3/4
July 1.58 1/2 1.61 3/4 1.57 1/2 1.58 1/2
Sept. 1.46 1/2 1.48 1/2 1.45 1/2 1.46 1/2

Corn—
May 1.06 3/4 1.08 1/4 1.06 3/4 1.06 3/4
July 1.06 1/2 1.08 1/4 1.06 1/2 1.06 1/2
Sept. 1.05 1/2 1.07 1/4 1.05 1/2 1.05 1/2

Oats—
May 59 1/2 60 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2
July 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Pork—
May 32.50 32.90 32.40 32.80
July 33.30 33.45 32.25 32.25

Lard—
May 19.25 19.52 19.25 19.35
July 19.30 19.50 19.27 19.35

Ribs—
May 17.65 17.95 17.55 17.82
July 17.70 17.87 17.70 17.82

Receipts and Estimates.

Wheat—Receipts, 14 cars; estimate for tomorrow, 72 cars.

Corn—Receipts, 68 cars; estimate for tomorrow, 320 cars.

Oats—Receipts, 102 cars; estimate for tomorrow, 270 cars.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; estimate for tomorrow, 24,000.

Live Stock.

Sattle—Open 10c up; close strong.

Hogs—Open 10c up; close 25c-40c up.

Sheep—Open strong; close strong.

Ottawa Cash Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white, \$1.00; No. 3 yellow, 99 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 99c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 56 1/2c.

Straw and Hay.

Straw—Per ton, baled, \$8.

No. 1 Timothy Hay, \$11.

Choice Timothy Hay, \$12 to \$14.

Live Stock.

Sheep—Per cwt., \$7.

Lamb—Per cwt., \$8.

Hogs—Per cwt., \$9.

Ottawa Markets.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, per doz., 40c.

Butter—Fresh and sweet, per lb., 35c.

Potatoes, per bushel, \$1.85.

Poultry.

Chickens—Spring chickens, per lb., 13c; year old chickens, 13c; old roosters, 6c.

D. of I. Gym. Class.

The last two lessons of the D. of I. gymnastics will be held tonight and next Monday at the K. of C. hall. Important. Come.

If you are troubled with indigestion and cannot eat white bread, make bread from the whole wheat flour. This is more easily digested and more nourishing than much white bread commonly used.

RECRUITING BOOM

Break With Germany Proves an Immediate Stimulus.

NAVY ATTRACTIVE TO MANY.

Fifty Per Cent Increase in Enrollment Reported From Indianapolis, Rochester, Cleveland and Paterson—Buffalo and Milwaukee Well Up—Physical Standards Strictly Adhered To.

Washington.—Reports from many cities indicate that recruiting for the army and navy was greatly stimulated by the break with Germany. Milwaukee, a strong German center, and Buffalo, where there is a big German population, showed decided gains. Recruiting at five times the normal rate was reported from New Orleans.

Fifty per cent increases in enrollment were reported from Indianapolis, Ind.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cleveland, O., and Paterson, N. J.

There was a big speeding up of navy recruiting, according to reports received.



Photo by American Press Association.

A NEW RECRUIT ON BOARD CRUISING STATE, NEW YORK CITY.

ed from the thirteen stations in New York, Yonkers and Poughkeepsie. Physical standards are strictly adhered to, and acceptances averaged about the normal, 10 per cent.

During January in New York 270 applicants were examined, and of these 221 were rejected. Of the fifty-five who passed only twenty-seven took the oath. From Feb. 1 to Feb. 6 there were 230 applicants and twenty-two enlistments.

"The number of rejections is astonishing," said Lieutenant Taylor, in charge of recruiting headquarters. "We find in New York city that boys from seventeen to twenty years old show a general physical development. They break down under the first tests of the examination." The opinion was supported by the

ELEVEN COAST GUARD MEN LOSE LIVES ON HEROIC ERRAND.

Washington, March 5.—Eleven men were reported to the Coast Guard Service as missing early today after the capsizing of a small boat going to the relief of the stranded tanked Louisiana off winter quarter shoals. This report came from the superintendent of the coast guard district at Lewes, Delaware, but gave no details except that the men were in a small boat from the coast guard cutter Yamacraw and were going to the relief of the Louisiana. No message had been received early today from the Captain of the Yamacraw.

examining physician in charge. He said that poor physical condition was due in the majority of cases to defective teeth, which cause poor digestion and consequent lack of proper bodily nourishment. Defective vision and defective hearing run close to defective teeth as the chief cause for rejecting applicants.

Colonel Walsh, in charge of the army recruiting headquarters, declared that the same observation applies to the men who are rejected in that branch of the service.

Not in five years have so many men enlisted in the army from the New York district, which includes Jersey City and Hoboken, as in January, when 908 men were sworn in.

CAT AND DOG DISPENSARY.

Anti-cruelty Society Will Provide Free Treatment For Animals.

Chicago.—Chicago is soon to have a free dispensary for cats and dogs. The directors of the Anti-Cruelty society have so decided, and Harry L. Roberts, the superintendent, is busy arranging for a suit of offices, where a veterinary surgeon will treat the animals.

"We expect to open the dispensary soon," said Mr. Roberts. "There is no reason why Chicago should not be provided with a place where animals can be brought for treatment."

"Our services will be free. Any person that has a dog, cat or horse that needs medical services may bring the afflicted animal here, and it will receive the best possible treatment. We will do here for the dumb animals what other medical dispensaries do for human beings."

FISH EMBEDDED IN ICE.

Curious Effect of Severe Cold Reported in Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A curious effect of the terrible blizzard that recently struck this section of central Missouri was reported by Jefferson City people who had been skating on the Moreau river.

The blizzard was sudden and sent the mercury from well up in the sixties to 14 degrees below zero within fifteen hours.

Skaters on this stream said there were hundreds of fish of all kinds and sizes frozen and plainly visible. The largest observed was a German carp more than two feet in length.

Whales because of their great size are not fast swimmers. They can make only about ten or twelve miles an hour.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Warranty Deeds.

Joe McConville & w to Thos O'Rourke w & s w & s w 1/4, pt 1 & 2 nw 1/4, 31 36 3 25115
H. Parber Robbins et al to Christian Ehrler, pt ne 1/4 23 36 2 31000
Osa Dufand et al to Herbert W Hughes ltr 14 16 Co Clerk's sub sw 1/4 33 35 5 6804.60
Bonnie D. Richardson & h to Mary A Wolfe ltr 1 True & Fay's sub & c Ottawa City Add Ottawa 1
Louis W Merrifield & w to Chas W Hppard et al ltr 1 sw fr se 1/4 29 34 4 600
Harvey & Hattie B Worthington to Chas H Francis nw 1/4 16 31 1 36000
Adelaid La Beaume et al to John Gullfoyle, et 1/2 nw 1/4 21 36 1 1800
John A Eckert & w to Alma R Blotch et 1/2 s 1/2 nw 1/4 nw 1/4 34 36 1 3000
Flora E McIntyre & h to Rose O McIntyre ltr 5 to 8 b 16 Troy Grove 1000
John Linder & w to Christian H Killen n 45 ft ltr 6 b 8 Leamore 1800
Edw A O Scharfenberg to Robt S Scharfenberg pt ltr 10 11 12 b 7 Streator 1000
Louis C Rinker & w to Simon Shapland, ltr 60 ac w 1/2 ne 1/4

Quit Claim Deeds.

26 32 4 12000
Frank Baier to August Menk pt ltr 4 nw 1/4 1 36 5 2400
James McCarry to Lewis Carter ltr 2 b 21 Earlville 475
Anna M Ramler & h to Cora B Ramler ltr 6 7 8 b 1 Poundstone's add Grand Ridge 1
Wm Weidknecht & w to Wm Jamison e 83 acs pt se 1/4 18 33 3 1
Wm Jamison to Wm D Fullerton to Clifton H Power e 83 acs pt se 1/4 18 33 3 1
Jacob Rohde & w to Mary E Rohde s 58 ft ltr 5 b 93 La Salle 1

Against the Law.

"You can't send that mourning outfit by parcel post."
"Why not?"
"Great Scott, woman, can't you see for itself it's black mail?"—Baltimore American.

STOVE REPAIRS

For any make of stove. We are equipped to give you quick service in this branch of our business.

In ordering give all information possible: Name of stove, name of maker. Number of stove, address of maker. Date, etc.

For temporary repairs you will find Rutland asbestos cement first class. Two size packages, 15c and 25c.

JORDAN'S HARDWARE

West Main Street. Ottawa, Illinois

Potatoes Potatoes

We have a few left to sell at the old prices and as long as they last will sell at old prices. Cannot tell how long they will last, so come early.

Colorado White Potatoes.
Minnesota Burbank Potatoes.
Minnesota Rural Potatoes.
Red River Early Ohio Potatoes.

If you wish any SEED POTATOES better buy NOW, as there will not be any question about them advancing as the stock is about exhausted.

We receive Schulze's fresh bread every day; also Sulzer's Bran and Raisin Bran Bread.

Chas. Geiger, The Grocer

Our Telephone Call Is Double Ten
613 LA SALLE STREET OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

HIGHEST PRICE ON RECORD MAY WHEAT NOW \$2 PER BU.

1,000
Sacks King Flour
49 pounds each \$2.49

This price is good for a FEW DAYS. Pure King quality flour is the best food you can eat. No other food can give you so much wholesome nourishment for so little money. Ask YOUR NEIGHBOR ABOUT QUALITY KING FLOUR. She is using it.

100
Sacks Gold Medal Flour
49 pounds each \$2.59

Get a 50c bottle LIQUID VENEER for 39c. Now on sale. Open a new account by phoning 128.

Phone No. 128 for prompt delivery.

T. R. GODFREY

Exclusive selling agency for Chase & Sanburn Boston Tea and Coffee